NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (Six doors from the Post Office) Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. III. FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1825. No. 43.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IRRIGATION.

I have seen in the New England Farmer, several good pieces upon the subject of *Irrigation*. Perhaps it is unnecessary that more should be said; but the general neglect of this branch of husbandry, evidently shows that the importance of the subject is not sufficiently felt by farmers in general.

I own a farm in a hilly part of the country, through which runs a small brook, which fails in a very dry season. By means of this, I have irrigated my lands to very great advantage. Where I have carried the water, my crops of grass have generally been doubled, and in some places, increased three or four fold.

Some pieces, on which, two years ago, the grass was hardly worth mowing, last year yielded grass that lodged; so that I was obliged to cut it two weeks before the usual time of mowing, and from the same ground I cut a heavy second crop.

Last autumn, besides watering my lands, I conveyed the water so as to fill a well that was dry, by letting it spread and fill the ground above the well.

A little practice will teach any one that water may be carried where those who have not attended to the subject would think it impossible to convey it. Some of my neighbours have said that I have actually carried it *up hill*.

The process is very simple and easy, if you are provided with a proper instrument to lay out the canals. They cannot be drawn with any success, merely by the eye, or *by guess*. The best instrument for this purpose is a square frame, about 12 inches on a side, with glass tubes filled with a liquid, except a small bubble of air. These tubes should be embedded in the frame, and be parallel with the upper surface. The whole must be supported by a staff on which the frame may be elevated or depressed at pleasure.

But an instrument of a more simple construction may be made by any farmer in 20 minutes, that will answer the purpose very well.

Take a piece of board about 6 inches square, through the centre of this bore a hole, and put in a staff about 4 feet long, with the lower end sharpened to stick into the ground. Upon this standard lay a larger board plained smooth. Upon this pour water and turn the board so that the water will move very gently in the direction in which you wish to lay the canal. This will give it a proper descent.

I begin my operations by making a dam across the stream with stone or other materials, from one to three feet high, as the situation of the ground requires. When I make the dam of stone, I lay the largest stone at the bottom, and the second tier I draw back up stream six inches or more, so that the lower stones may project far enough to receive the flood water when it pitches over the dam. This will prevent a deep hole being worn out below, which might endanger the dam and do other mischief.

I then begin the canal on the bank, keeping it level and choose to make the lower side with stone till I get beyond the reach of high water, as earth would be washed away. If the bank of the stream is a rock and too high to raise a dam over it, a trough of boards or plank may be laid along the side of the bank till you can find suitable ground to begin your canal.

I set my instrument for levelling so as to range with the surface of water in the pond, and then by looking across it I see at once where the canal must be laid. I then send a man with a hoe, beginning at the upper end of the canal, to make marks in the turf to direct its course. These marks, if the ground be quite even, may be a rod apart, but if it be uneven, they should be as nigh as three or four feet, for if they are distant there will be danger of running the channel too high or too low, and thus increase the labor of making the canal.

After having marked out a suitable portion of the canal, I put in the plough so as to turn the furrow down hill and carefully keep it upon the line of marks, and after drawing about two furrows clear it out with a hoe, and this will make a canal sufficient to carry water to a great extent. Two men with a team will make from one to two hundred rods a day.

This canal being nearly level will not be gullied out by a swift current. You may dam it and overflow it where you please; or which is better, put in the bank, at different places, boards with an auger hole through them to let out such a quantity of water as you please.

The ground below your land will be filled with water, and springs will be made often many rods below. To catch your waste water, and more effectually to irrigate your ground, it will be necessary to have a succession of canals one below another, as the extent of your ground seems to require. These canals lying parallel to each other along the sides of your hills, you may water your ground to a great extent. The good effects will be visible, even where the ground is not ever ploughed, for the earth being filled with water, and kept full till the grass has nearly attained its growth, it will not suffer with drought.

A loamy soil is most favourable for irrigation. Sand and gravel are so loose, that the water immediately settles into them, to the more solid earth beneath, and the surface receives but little benefit. Canals of this kind can be made at very little expense, and a very little attention will keep them in repair. One dollar laid out in this way will with a little care, yield five dollars a year forever.

In those parts of the country which abound with hills and with streams, the water rightly applied, would increase the produce of our farms enough to pay all our taxes, and to defray every public expense in our towns. A.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DRAWING OF OLD BUILDINGS.

Two or three times a year I am called, with my team to help draw some old building from its site.

This often happens in a very busy season of the year; and for this purpose all the teams for three or four miles round are collected, to the number of 70 or 80 yoke.

Very often they remove the building the first day, not more than half way to the place where it is to stand, and a second day must be spent to complete the work.

In this business a multitude of chains are always broken, oxen are sometimes injured or killed; men have their limbs broken or lose their lives. And what is all this for? To remove some old building, which, when removed, is not worth the team-work and damage. The building is as really lost as if it had been burnt down.

The gratuitous help that is called in, is all for nothing. It does no real good to any body. The man draws the building because his team-work costs him nothing, and he could afford to give nothing for it.

Now such a calculation is an unpardonable disregard to the interests of their neighbours. It is ungenerous to ask their neighbours to give in charity 70 or 80 dollars, when the real benefit is perhaps not as many cents.

There may be cases, in which it may be necessary to draw buildings, and I should be willing to help a neighbour, when the advantage was enough to cover the whole expense.

If the owner of the building would be so much benefited that he could afford to hire his teams, I would not then object to give him the use of mine, for there would then be no loss on the whole; and I should consider that there were good reasons for the removal.

Before such a job is undertaken, the expense should be carefully calculated.

If the benefit of a removal would be $100, this would pay 25 dollars for the mechanical part of the labour, and 75 dollars for the teams, and the removal would be justifiable. But if the benefit would be only 25 dollars, there would be the loss of the whole team-work; 25 dollars being only sufficient to pay the mechanick.

When a building is to be removed, the cheapest mode of removing it should be chosen. Often the cheapest mode of removing barns and out buildings, is to pull them down. This may not be the cheapest mode for the owner, but cheapest on the whole, as it would save a great expense to his neighbours in team-work.

Besides, in this way of removal, the building would be less injured, and an opportunity would be afforded for repairs and improvements. A.

BONES FOR MANURE.

Bones are an excellent manure, though not generally known; they should however, be calcined, as the animal matter will be dissipated by the fire. A. St Leger Esq. had once laid down to grass a large piece of very indifferent limestone land, with a crop of grass; and from this uniformly well dressed piece he selected, three rods of equal quality with the rest, and manured them with bones broken very small, at the rate of sixty bushels per acre. Upon

the land thus managed, the crop was infinitely superior to the rest. The next year's grass was also more luxuriant, and has continued to preserve the same superiority for at least eight years, insomuch, that in spring it is green at least three weeks before the rest of the field. He also dressed two acres with bones, in two different fields prepared for turnips, at sixty bushels to the acre, and found the crops incomparably more productive than the others managed in the common way. Upon grass-lands, he observed, that this kind of manure exerts its influence more powerfully in the second year than in the first. For whatever soil it be intended, the bones should be well broken, before they can be equally spread upon the land. No pieces should exceed the size of small marbles. To perform this necessary operation, he recommends the bones to be sufficiently bruised, by putting them under a circular stone, which, being moved round upon its edge by means of a horse, in the manner tanners grind their bark, will very expeditiously effect the purpose. Although bones of all kinds may be used with advantage, yet those of fat cattle are doubtless the best; but unground bones should never be employed, as they are of little or no service to the soil. A. St. Legar has also found it very beneficial to mix ashes with the bones: a cart-load of the former being put to 30 or 40 bushels of the latter, and heated for twenty-four hours (which may be known by the smoking of the heap,) the whole should be turned. After lying ten days longer, this excellent manure will be fit for use. Lastly, Dr Hunter remarks, that the best method of grinding bones, is that between two cast metal cylinders. And as mills are very rarely erected purposely for this operation, the apparatus may be added to any common water-mill, at a very trifling expense.

ANTIDOTE AGAINST POISONS.

A Correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the late royal academician, Mr. Owen, adds:—"I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately: it acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By a mistake, where a gentleman took a full ounce of poison instead of salts, the casters were fortunately at hand, and no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mustard directly. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

REMEDIES FOR BOTTS IN HORSES.

BY THE EDITOR.

In the New England Farmer, page 180 of the current volume, we published an article from a highly respected correspondent, stating in substance that he cured a horse which had been afflicted with a cough for three years, by putting a tea-cup of air-slacked lime into half a pail full of rye bran, wetting and stirring it up, and giving it to his horse once each day. "In a week his cough abated, and in a fortnight was entirely gone." The following remedies for another disease we republish, without wishing to become responsible for their efficacy, from a work published at New York.

Dr Morgan's (of N. Jersey) remedy for the Botts.

Take a table spoonful of unslaked lime, and let it be given with the feed of the horse, at night and morning, regularly, for three, four, or five days, and it will completely expel the botts.

Dr Loomis' (of North Carolina) remedy for Botts.

Make a drench, composed of half a pint of new milk, a gill of molasses, an ounce of copperas, two spoonfuls of common salt, and half a pint of warm water. Give this to the horse once or twice a day for a few days, and it will completely expel the botts.

Some recommend spirits of turpentine given as a drench, and others advise to apply that substance to the breast and stomach of a horse. Willich's Encyclopedia says botts may be cured by giving the horse a spoonful of savin, cut small, once or twice a day, in oats or bran moistened, to which may be added three or four cloves of garlic. Purges of aloes and jalap likewise to be given at intervals.

Botts are produced from the eggs deposited by a fly on the hairs of horses. The fly is about the size of the honey-bee, and the head and neck not much unlike it. It flies with its head and body erect, and perpendicular to the horizon, while its tail forms a sharp angle with its body, being bent towards the horse, so that it touches the hair of his legs or belly, (which are parts at which the insect generally aims) only with the extremity of its tail, and in this way it will fly about him for an hour, discharging a great number of eggs, which adhere to the ends of the hair. The eggs of the bott-fly are introduced into the stomach of the horse by his licking and biting the part on which the eggs are deposited.

As the means of guarding against botts, something may be accomplished by destroying the parent insect, while buzzing about the horse. The nitts or eggs should be scraped off, with a sharp knife as fast as they appear. Some writers assert that a handful of salt, given to horses, once a week, will prevent any bad effect from botts. This, however, as the newsmen say, is a matter, which wants confirmation; but there can be no doubt but the health of the horse, in other respects would be promoted by the occasional use of salt with his food, and perhaps salt given with regularity and in due season may prove a specific against botts.

From the Long Island Journal of Philosophy.

TO THE FARMERS OF LONG ISLAND.

Having seen with regret, for many years, the injury done to orchards in Huntington and its vicinity, by ploughing them, I embrace the opportunity of Mr. Fleet's journal, to publish the following practical remarks and observations on the subject.

Apple-trees are most prolific in a deep soil of gravelly loam, or wash from highways and hills. But as all cannot be accommodated with such land, almost any soil, if not too dry and gravelly, may, by proper management, be made to bear fine apple trees. It is the received opinion of people in general, that orchards ought to be often ploughed to make them productive. Ploughing will generally make them bear to excess for one year, and if the soil be deep and the land manured, when laid down to grass, they will not receive much injury. But if the soil be thin, the fibrous roots, which branch out in all directions, and from which the trees derive their nourishment, will be cut off by the plough. This checks their growth, and for one season causes them to bear. Orchards often bear after having had their limbs twisted and bent by ice, or by severe gales of wind. A few years since in August, a violent gale from the southeast stripped the trees of their leaves but they bloomed and bore apples the same fall. The loss of the roots and the abundance of fruit, at the same time, so much exhausts the trees, that if they are not manured, they will stop growing, become unfruitful and sickly: the ends of the limbs will die, and a few ploughings more will put an end to the existence of the trees. Young orchards ploughed with care, will not be much injured, provided the land is well manured when laid down to grass. The crops may more than compensate for the injury, which will not be great in a deep soil; but if the soil be shallow, I think it best not to plough at all, but keep the ground loose around the trees with the breakings of flax, which is found to be preferable to manure: likewise straw, old mulch and cooling manures of any kind, will make your orchards more profitable and durable than if cultivated with the plough.

It has been thought that sowing rye in orchards, injures them very much; but the injury must be attributed to the plough. Rye is generally sown without manure, which makes the injury more perceptible than when sown with wheat. People may be convinced that ploughing is injurious, by observing the apple-trees in pastures by the sides of fences, and in situations where the plough cannot come to. They are larger, bear better, and live longer than those which have been often ploughed.

R. WOODWARD.

These remarks of Mr Woodward are valuable. He has set an example to our farmers by uniting observation with the *practice* of farming; and by calling their attention to a subject much neglected. It is to be hoped that they will follow his example, by becoming *theoretical* as well as *practical* agriculturists. No calling is more natural than that of the tillage of the ground.—None has received greater aid from the improvements and discoveries in modern chemistry; none at the present day is enlisting more men of science, of leisure, and of wealth. In fact, by the application of chemistry to agriculture, farming is becoming almost a new pursuit. The day is rapidly approaching, when few farmers will be ranked among the first, unless they be men of reading and of science. EDITOR.

FRAGRANT LAMPS.

Mr. Editor.—Perhaps you may thank me for the following little account of a method of preserving the air of apartments comparatively pure, and at the same time of dispersing a pleasant fragrance through them. By means of a wire fixed to one side, or at the back part of

the lamp, according to its nature, and bent at right angles, so as to be a few inches above the top of the flame, a piece of sponge is to be suspended.—This is to be soaked in a mixture of the best vinegar and water, and squeezed nearly dry before it is hung up. By this means the vinegar is constantly dispersed through the apartment, and gives a very fragrant smell. It would probably be very useful in manufactories and close work shops, and is of course as easily applied to gas as other lights. It costs very little, for the same piece of sponge has served me for a whole winter. It must be occasionally re-immersed in the water and vinegar, and then will be found to give out a great quantity of soot; which otherwise fouls the air of the apartment.—*Mechanick's Mag.*

LADAHK SHEEP.

Mr. Moorcroft, an English traveller in Tartary, has procured some of the Ladahk sheep with a view to send them to England. He says they are very small, with a fine and heavy fleece. They are sheltered at night under their master's roof, and will pick up crumbs, drink tea or broth, and nibble a cleanly picked bone. They are shorn twice a year and the ewes have two lambs within that period.

An intelligent farmer of this town has communicated to us what, he says, is an effectual remedy against injury to horses and cattle which may have eaten too much grain; It is simply to administer a pint of melted hogs' lard as soon as the fact is discovered. He says he has tried the experiment a number of times and always with success.—*Som. Journ.*

The bark of the chestnut (Fagus castanea) is said to contain twice as much tan as that of the oak, and gives with sulphate of iron a beautifully black ink. The colour which this tan produces is less liable to change by the sun and rain, than that produced by sumac.

PRESERVATION OF FISH.

For ensuring the sweetness of fish conveyed by land carriage, it is proposed, that the belly of the fish should be opened, and the internal parts sprinkled with powdered charcoal.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Teak Wood.—Attempts are making to introduce into the United States the cultivation of the Teak tree.—Timber of the best quality is manufactured from the teak tree; it is neither liable to the rot nor to the depredation of vermin or insects, and consequently becomes an invaluable acquisition in the hands of a naval power. It is supposed that the climate of Florida will be favourable to its growth. The trees are in abundance in India.

The Governor of New-Brunswick is making a collection of the Mineral Productions of that province, to ascertain what may be made subjects of advantageous working.

The books of the "Morris Canal," were lately opened in New-Jersey. The sum required was $1,000,000-1100 Letters were received by the Commissioners, offering $14,000,000.

Effect of a Canal in Prospect—Thirteen acres of land in Worcester, much of it meadow, which the owner offered last year for $1500, sold last week for eight thousand.

The inhabitants of the Society Islands make Lime from Coral, which they procure from the ocean.

On the 1st inst. the Steam Boat left Buffalo, Lake Erie, for Detroit, with upwards of 300 passengers, and as much freight as she could stow. The emigrants are very numerous this season.

The meeting at Dover, N. H. on the subject of a Canal from Portsmouth to Lake Winnipiseogee, and thence to the Pemigewasset, have ordered a survey.

The two Tow Boats which arrived at New York on Saturday in 21 hours and thirty minutes from Albany, had on board 67,500 Eggs in chests and barrels, 52 barrels of Beer, 222 barrels of Ashes, 51 barrels Oil, 31 kegs Lard, 494 bbls and 32 sacks Flour, 13 bbls. and hhds. Cider, 17 tierces Beans, 30 casks Cheese, and other produce—also 33 passengers with their freight and luggage.

A writer, who has examined the route, declares that a Canal can be made with great ease and at small expense from Boston to Providence—from Charles River to the Blackstone, near Woonsocket Falls.

Gov. Clinton, of N. York, has sent his son to promote the plan of rendering Connecticut River navigable.

A fatal malady prevails among the Horses in France and Sweden.

It is a singular fact, attending the Seneca Lake, that bodies which sink in deep water there never rise again. It has been suggested that they do not decompose.—Perhaps they petrify.

The public are cautioned against bills purporting to be of the Green Mountain Bank, as it is not yet in operation.

Passengers now reach New York in one day from Boston.

Mr Bradford, who established the Lexington (Ken.) Gazette, 40 years ago, lately resumed the editing of it. He is now between 80 and 90.

A New-York paper states that Butter may be brought from Utica in about 48 hours, and meet with a ready sale at twenty-five cents per pound. The prices of agricultural produce do not appear to be depressed in the New-York market, in consequence of the increased facilities of Canal transportation.

Several of the Proprietors of the New-York Daily papers have ordered from England patent steam Printing Presses which will strike off two thousand sheets in an hour.

A child near Reamstown (Penn.) was poisoned on the 4th ultimo, by eating a mixture of arsenick, flour, and water, prepared by its imprudent and unfortunate mother, for the purpose of destroying rats.

The last year's crop of Cotton in Egypt is estimated at 200,000 bales—150,000 of which it is supposed will come to England.

An expedition to the interior provinces of Mexico is fitting out at Huntsville, Alabama, to consist of from 70 to 80 young and middle aged men. An investment of $80,000 had been made in dry goods, which were to be transported to Santa Fe, and there exchanged for specie.

Smoking—"What harm is there in a pipe?" says young Puffwell.—"None, that I know of," said his companion," except that smoking induces drinking—drinking induces intoxication—intoxication induces the bile—bile induces the jaundice—jaundice leads to dropsy—and dropsy terminates in death." Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

New England Museum—76 Court-Sr't.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this extensive establishment has been greatly enlarged and improved.—The proprietors have during the last Winter, purchased and united with it the

Columbian and City Museum,

which has been kept for the last twenty-five years in Tremont-street. They have also added the extensive collections of the late Linnean Society, together with a great number of valuable Curiosities from foreign countries. In making these arrangements they have been at immense expense, and they look for remuneration in the liberal patronage of an enlightened public.

DRY and Ground WHITE LEAD, of a superior quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
ALLUM, in bbls. of 300 lbs.
BLUE VITRIOL, of a superior quality.
REFINED SALTPETRE, in kegs of 112 lbs.
DUPONT'S superior GUNPOWDER—for sporting or blasting—warranted equal to any powder to be had in the United States, for all purposes to which Gunpowder is applied. This powder is sold at wholesale or *retail.*
SHOT—BALLS—FLINTS,—at wholesale or retail.
Also—10,000 gallons of Dyer's superior red and white CURRANT WINE, put up in kegs of 6 gallons, quarter casks of from 28 to 30 gallons, and pipes of 110 gallons. E. COPELAND, jr.
8t 36 65 Broad street.

PASTURE WANTED—Wanted to hire for a month or six weeks, to commence about 15th May next, a piece of pasture land in a dry situation, in or near Brookline, sufficient for a flock of about 150 sheep. A level tract of high land, with some shade, and if possible a stream of water running through it, would be preferred. Apply at the office of the New England Farmer.

E. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c. *Boston, March* 25.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 25	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	98	102 00
pearl do.		97 00	98 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 10	1 15
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	10 50	11 00
cargo, No 1, new,		7 75	8 00
" No 2, new,		6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	16	18
CHEESE, new milk,		7	10
skimed milk,		3	5
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	1 05	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 00	6 12
Genesee,		6 00	6 12
Rye, best,			3 00
GRAIN, Rye	bush	52	53
Corn		53	
Barley		50	
Oats		30	31
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		8	11
LIME,	cask	1 17	1 21
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	100
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	17 00	18 00
navy, mess, do.		14 00	15 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		13 75	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		60	70
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native do		27	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		6	8
" whole hogs,			
VEAL,		4	8
MUTTON,		5	8
POULTRY,		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		16	22
lump, best,		25	28
EGGS,		12	13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	65	70
Indian, do.		60	70
POTATOES,		37	50
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	2 75	3 00
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	18 00	20 00

PEAT, A VALUABLE MANURE.

[*Continued from p.* 333.]

It will not, I believe, be unacceptable to my readers to insert here an extract from the small treatise of the learned Judge, which was printed and distributed very extensively for behoof of the Scottish peasantry; and I do this the rather, because the subject, on account of its novelty and repugnance to common ideas, may be received with some distrust, unless conveyed in the very words of the author.

"Let the peat-moss, of which compost is to be formed, be thrown out of the pit for some weeks or months, in order to lose its redundant moisture. By this means, it is rendered the lighter to carry, and less compact and weighty, when made up with fresh dung, for fermentation; and accordingly, less dung is required for the purpose, than if the preparation is made with peat taken recently from the pit. The peat taken from near the surface, or at a considerable depth, answers equally well. And the more compact the peat, and the fitter to prove good fuel, so much the more promising it is to be prepared for manure.

"Take the peat-moss to a dry spot, convenient for constructing a dunghill, to serve the field to be manured. Lay the cart-loads of it in two rows, and of the dung in a row betwixt them. The dung thus lies on the area of the compost-dunghill, and the rows of peat should be near enough each other, that workmen in making up the compost, may be able to throw them together by the spade. In making up, let the workmen begin at one end; and, at the extremity of the row of dung, (which should not extend quite so far at that end as the rows of peat on each side of it do,) let them lay a bottom of peat, six inches deep, and fifteen feet wide. Then throw forward, and lay about ten inches of dung above the bottom of peat; then four or five of dung; and then cover it over with peat at the end where it was begun, at the two sides, and above. The compost should not be raised above four feet and a half high, otherwise it is apt to press too heavily on the under parts, and check the fermentation: unless the peat, when dry, be very puffy and light, and then a much greater height is desirable. Neither should it be much lower, otherwise it will prove wanting in the compactness, and soon also, if the weather is very dry, in the moisture required for the ingredients of which it consists, to act chemically on each other. When a beginning is thus made, the workmen will proceed working backwards, and adding to the column of compost as they are furnished with the three rows of materials, directed to be laid down for them.—They must take care not to tread on the compost, or render it too compact; and of consequence, in proportion as the peat is wet, it should be made up in lumps, and not much mashed or broken.

"In mild weather, seven cart-loads of common farm-yard dung, tolerably fresh made, is sufficient for twenty-one cart-loads of peat-moss; but in cold weather, a larger proportion of dung is desirable; at least it is prudent to omit putting any peat between the two upper layers of dung, and rather thicken the outer coating with peat. It is also proper in winter, if ground with a dry bottom can be conveniently employed for the purpose, to increase greatly the breadth of the dunghill, which, in that case, may be done without any limit, by adding, all round the dunghill, circles, consisting of layers of dung and peat of seven feet in breadth. And if the mass of the dunghill is thus enlarged, there is little occasion to exceed the proportion of dung recommended for making up to prepare in the milder season; especially if a covering of coarse vegetables of any sort, such as waste hay or straw, rushes, broom, or furze, or brushwood of evergreens, is thrown over the dunghill.—In fact, a covering of this sort is scarce less useful in summer to prevent the escape of moisture, than in winter to exclude cold.

"To every twenty-eight cart-loads of the compost, when made up, it is of use to throw on above it a cart-load of ashes, either made from coal, peat, or wood; or if these cannot be had, half the quantity of slacked lime may be used, the more finely powdered the better. But these additions are in nowise essential to the general success of the compost, provided a sufficiency of time is allowed to the preparation to compensate for the want of them.

"The dung to be used should either have been recently made, or kept fresh by compression; as by the treading of cattle or swine, or by carts passing over it. And if there is little or no litter in it, a smaller quantity will serve, provided any spongy vegetable matter is added at making up the compost, as fresh weeds, the rubbish of a stack-yard, potatoe-shaws, sawings of timber, &c. And as some sorts of dung, even when fresh, are much more advanced in decomposition than others, it is material to attend to this; for a much less proportion of such dung, especially if abounding in animal matter, as is less advanced, will serve for the compost, provided care is taken to keep the mass sufficiently open, either by a mixture of the above mentioned substances, or, if these are wanting, by adding the peat piece-meal, that is, first mixing it up in the usual proportion of three to one of dung, and then, after a time, adding an equal quantity, more or less, of peat. The dung of this character, of greatest quantity, is shamble-dung, with which, under the above precautions, six times the quantity of peat, or more, may be prepared. The same holds as to pigeon-dung, and other fowl-dung; and to a certain extent, also, as to that which is collected from towns, and made by animals that feed on grains, refuse of distilleries, &c.

"The compost, after it is made up, gets into a general heat sooner or later, according to the weather, and the condition of the dung; in summer, in ten days or sooner; in winter, not perhaps for many weeks, if the cold is severe.—It always, however, has been found to come on at last; and in summer, it sometimes rises so high as to be mischievous, by consuming the materials, (fire-fanging). In that season, a stick should be kept in it in different parts, to pull out and feel now and then; for if it approaches to blood-heat, it should either be watered, or turned over; and on such an occasion, advantage may be taken to mix with it a little fresh peat. The heat subsides, after a time, and with great variety, according to the weather, the dung, and the perfection of the making up of the compost; which then may be allowed to remain untouched, until within three or four weeks of using, when it should be turned over, upside down, and outside in, and all lumps broken: then it comes into a second heat, but soon cools, and is fit to be taken out for use. In this state the whole, except bits of the old decayed wood, appears a black free mass, and spreads like garden-mould. Use it, weight for weight, as farm-yard dung; and it will be found, in a course of cropping, fully to stand the comparison." (*To be continued.*)

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

We were yesterday honoured with a call from Dr. Mitchell, who out of the abundance of his inexhaustible reservoir of useful and curious information, politely communicated the subjoined articles, with one or two other notices which we are compelled to defer to another occasion. By the bye, a question was put to the Doctor, which for once in his life he seemed at a loss to answer. It was a philosophical explanation of the phenomenon, that in boring, water will rise to the surface of the ground at any given height from the spring, when the external pressure of the atmosphere will raise it but thirty-three feet *in vacuo*. The fact was finally accounted for upon the principle of syphons, the natural apertures of which are frequently found upon the summits of high mountains.

Native Copper from Staten Island.—From Castleton, on the north side of Staten Island, came Mr Richard A. Houseman, bringing a specimen of native copper, found on the surface by his father, while employed in gathering stones for ballast. It is a flattish and irregular mass, weighing *thirty-one ounces*, which, on being compared with the pieces received from Vice President Calhoun, while he was secretary at war, as brought from Lake Superior, seemed to be of quite as pure a quality. It was recollected, that smaller pieces of the same metal had been found, when the deep well was dug in Fort Richmond, at the Narrows, and in other places thereabout from time to time. They all would appear alluvial materials, from the upper country, as they are quite detached, and loose in the earth, and it is questionable, whether they ever had a connexion with the Schuyler or Belleville mine, inasmuch as there is no virgin copper in that place.

Salt and coal of Western Virginia.—A memoir of Lewis Summere, Esq. of Kenhawa county, on the Salines, or salt springs and wells of that region, was read. Among other particulars, that at the Salt Works along the Great Kanawha there are about sixty furnaces in operation, producing from ten thousand to twenty thousand bushels annually; and furnishing the principal supply of this essential article to the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the west part of Tennessee, the northern section of Alabama, and the western counties of Virginia.

Coal is the fuel employed to promote evaporation from the pans and kettles, and the concretion and graining of the salt. It is found by experience, that during the combustion of the coal under the boilers, a sooty concretion is formed from it, which adheres firmly to their bottoms, and becomes a very bad conductor of heat. The only mode the manufacturers now practise for removing that non-conducting mass, is placing more coal in the furnace, for the purpose of increasing the heat to a degree equal to the consumption of the carbon, bitumen

and other concreted substances. In this operation, the flame frequently issues from the top of the chimney, accompanied by a volume of smoke and a loss of a vast quantity of caloric. The waste of fuel therefore is enormous, as for example; 30 gallons of water evaporated by this high heat, yield 50 pounds of salt which is denominated a bushel, and a furnace producing 80 bushels of salt in 24 hours, consumes about 140 bushels of coal, of 2700 cubic inches to the bushel.

In this difficulty an opinion was asked what remedy could be proposed? an answer was directed to be given, that in all probability the flues and the passages would be kept clear of the concretion and crust complained of, by burning *Coke*, instead of *Crude Coal*. By clearing the material, in a separate and preparatory process, the volatile alkali, bitumen, petroleum, &c. would be driven off and dissipated and the coke or charcoal, be the fuel employed to boil the salt water.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

RURAL ECONOMY.

[PREPARED FOR THE N. E. FARMER.]

TO PREVENT THE GROWTH OF WEEDS, AND AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST INSECTS IN HOT-HOUSES.

Fresh oak saw dust strewed on gravel walks, will prevent the growth of weeds on the same. The dwarf-elder propagated in hot-houses will effectually prevent blight of fruit and destroy insects which infest them.—*Lon. pa.*

REMEDY AGAINST INSECTS.

A decoction of elder, made by pouring boiling water on the leaves, bark or roots of the plant, and suffering it to remain till cool, is said to be a remedy against worms and other insects which infest garden vegetables.

TURNIPS.

Strong wood-ashes, sowed over the ground where turnips are cultivated, about the time of their coming up, give an accelerated growth to the plants, and cause them to be sweet and palatable, and preserve them from insects.

GEESE.

Turnips cut into pieces similar to dice, but smaller, are said to be an excellent food for geese. Geese should always have access to water, if you intend that they should thrive and their feathers be of a good quality.

BEER.

The pods of green peas, after being dried, are said to be an excellent ingredient in small or table beer, affording spirit and an agreeable flavour.

DRY ROT IN TIMBER.

An English paper states, that it has been found by experiment that soaking timber in salt water or brine, is an effectual remedy against the dry rot.

Quere. Would timber readily *burn* which had been thoroughly soaked in salt water, or sea water, and if it would not, might we not find a cheap preservation against conflagrations in large cities by soaking the wood used in building, in the vicinity of salt water in some unoccupied creek or inlet to which the water of the ocean has access?

BLOOD.

The blood and offals of animals are one of the most powerful manures, and no farmer who slaughters animals should suffer it to be wasted on his floor. Animals, which are slaughtered should be placed in such a position that the blood may be transferred to the manure heap or mixed with earth to form compost. It is used in the arts for making Prussian blue, for clarifying certain liquors, and very large quantities are employed in the manufacture of loaf sugar. Also in dying the Turkey and Adrianople red. It is recommended as an excellent manure, when poured in the spring on the roots of fruit trees, having previously removed the soil round the trunk: thus used it promotes the growth of the tree, and enriches its fruit. A mixture of blood with quick lime forms an exceedingly strong cement, and has therefore been used in forming chemical lutes.

BLUE COLOUR.

A blue colour may be prepared from verdigris as follows: Take sal-ammoniac and verdigris, of each 6 ounces; mix them well together with one ounce of tartar to a paste: put this into a vial and stop it close; let it stand for several days, and you will have a fine blue colour. —*Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia.*

COMPOSITION FOR PRESERVING WEATHER-BOARDING.

A cheap and durable composition for preserving *weather-boarding*, may be made in the following manner: Take three parts of air-slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand, or sea coal ashes. Sift these through a fine sieve, and let them be well mixed: then add as much linseed as will bring the whole to a consistence fit for working with a painter's brush. At first give the weather-boarding a thin coat of this mixture; and when that is dry it can be conveniently worked. This composition is cheaper and more durable than paint: it is also impenetrable to the weather, and not liable to be injured by the action of the weather, or the heat of the sun. *ibid.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1825.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.—We think it probable, from present appearances,* that grass for hay may not be very abundant this season*. Something as a substitute for this article should then be thought of, and provided in due time. Likewise it is altogether probable that we may want wherewithal to supply the deficiencies of pastures, parched by the hot sun and dry weather of July and August. For these purposes, we doubt whether any plant can be cultivated, in ordinary cases, preferable to Indian corn. The smaller sorts of corn will be sweetest, and most tender and palatable to cattle, and sweet corn is recommended by Col. Pickering as the best variety when fodder is the object.†

Corn intended for fodder may be sowed, either broad cast or in drills. The former is the least trouble, the latter will give the greatest produce, and leave the soil in the best order. If the land on which you propose to raise your corn is mowing or pasture, fresh ploughed, for the purpose, broad cast sowing will be best, as the sod after being turned over, should not be disturbed, and there will not, probably, be much to apprehend from weeds. If you sow broad cast, from 3 to 3½ bushels to an acre are recommended, though some say that a larger quantity will be still better. If in drills you will run light furrows about three feet asunder, 3 or 4 inches deep, and drop the seed corn in the furrows, about as thick as peas are sown for field cultivation. The seed may be covered with the plough; and a harrow drawn length wise of the furrows, followed by a roller, (if you have one,) or perhaps your harrow turned bottom upwards, for want of a roller, will complete the planting. You will then go on with the after culture, according to your leisure and experience; but if you happen to hoe your corn too well, and too often, before it has '*tostled out*,' we will pay all the damages, provided the fact is properly authenticated, and your bills presented at the Farmer Office. Corn for fodder may be sown or planted at any time from the middle of May to the middle of June or even still later. But, if you mean to dry it for winter use it will be adviseable to sow early in the season, for it will then be fit to cut at a time when it can be most easily cured for preservation in your barn, or other receptacle for fodder. It is thought that the vegetable kingdom presents nothing superior to this kind of food for milch cows, and we should think that not only farmers, who calculate on their dairies, but those who supply merchants with milk would do well to raise Indian corn to feed cows, while green, as a partial substitute for grazing, or at least an auxiliary to their pastures, when parched with heat and drought, or withered by the frosts of autumn.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—We have heretofore (New England Farmer, Vol. 1. pages 401, 402, 406,) published articles recommending experiments to be made with this root, in field cultivation. We shall not repeat what we have suggested, but merely remind our readers, whom it may concern, that this root is cultivated much in the same manner with the potatoe, and we are told, will grow and produce a profitable crop on poor land and *without manure*; though with deep ploughing and good manuring its produce will no doubt be greater. It is superior to the potatoe in being more hardy, and not liable to be injured by the frost, but we believe it contains somewhat less nutritive matter. Its tops are large and may make a valuable addition to the farm yard, of a substance which is easily converted into manure. From the circumstances of its flourishing on a poor soil, and producing large leaves and stalks, there can be no doubt that it derives much food for plants from the atmosphere, which by its decay is imparted to the soil on which it grows, or on which after rotting or decomposition it is spread as manure. There is no plant, which more completely shades the ground, and it must in that way enrich it. It will flourish in the shade of trees, buildings, hedges, &c. where other plants will not thrive, and we believe that there are thousands of acres in New-England which are now considered as not worth cultivation which would produce considerable quantities of

* Written May 17th.

† See N. E. Farmer, Vol. 1. page 36.

the Jerusalem Artichoke, with no other trouble than *once* planting, and digging the roots from time to time, as they are wanted. We should be glad if some patriotic and public spirited cultivator would introduce the Jerusalem Artichoke to our pine plains, and shrub-oak barrens, and let it shift for itself. If it once takes possession of the soil, it will 'hold its own' in spite of any legal or manual process, or the interference of other vegetables. But if it becomes too troublesome, and it is wished to force it to give way to something more profitable, let pigs have the privilege of ranging over the space which it occupies, and they will clear the ground and thrive lustily during their operations.

Dr Darwin says that the Jerusalem Artichoke will not ripen its seeds in Great Britain (and we do not believe it will in New England,) by being suffered to grow in the open air, under ordinary cultivation. But planted in pots, or in hot houses we think seeds might be obtained. This would be desirable, as all plants degenerate, if propagated altogether by roots, slips or cuttings. Potatoes should be renewed from the seed at least once in twelve or fourteen years, and fruit trees will *run out* if not sometimes renewed by seed. Planting large and fair roots will retard this degeneracy, but we do not believe it will wholly prevent it.

A friend of the Editor has already made some experiments with the Jerusalem Artichoke on a poor, gravelly soil, and found its produce exceeded his expectation, but we cannot, at present give the details of his culture and crop. We hope hereafter to lay them before our readers.

SEEDS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

CHARLES TAPPAN, Esq. of Brookline, has been so good as to send us a parcel of Sweet Corn for gratuitous distribution, at the New England Farmer office, and will please to accept our thanks for his donation. We shall always be happy to receive rare, curious and useful seeds, plants, roots, &c. from gentlemen who may be inclined to benefit the public and deserve well of their country, by introducing new articles of culture.

We have still on hand a small quantity of the Woad Seed, or indigo plant, of which three barrels were sent by Mr CROWNINSHIELD, of Danvers.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

An Institution, entitled "*Fellenburg School*," in which are taught Horticulture, Agriculture, &c. under the superintendance of SAMUEL S. STEBBINS and ELISHA N. SILL, Jr. is established in Windsor, Con. The instructors observe that their pupils "are taught and encouraged to practice habits of economy, regularity, temperance, close application and persevering industry. From our very intimate connexion with our pupils, we are enabled to exercise a controlling influence in the formation of their characters. Their manners, and their sentiments, and all that constitutes the character of a good and accomplished citizen, are objects of unceasing attention." The Summer Term commenced the 17th inst. The terms, exclusive of two vacations, one of three weeks and the other of five, are one hundred and fifty dollars a year, payable semi-annually.—This sum includes the whole expense of board, tuition, washing and room rent.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communications which we have given in the first page of this day's paper cannot, we think, fail to prove useful to many of our readers, and acceptable to the public. We solicit further favours from the writer, and hope he will excuse us for attaching the letter "A" to his obervations: which will enable us the better to designate the articles in the index. We wish our correspondents would be so good as either to add their names, and places of residence to their communications, or, if that should not be agreeable, that they would take some signature, for the purpose of more conveniently recognizing and referring to their productions.

LAMP TEA-KETTLE AND APPARATUS FOR BOILING WATER, COOKING, AND OTHER ECONOMICAL PURPOSES.

(*Invented by the Editor of the New England Farmer.*)

In the New England Farmer for May 22d 1824, we published some notices of this invention; and since that time experience, and repeated trials, by different persons, for a number of months in succession, have tested and confirmed its utility. We hope, therefore, that a concise sketch of its principles, and the uses to which it is and may be applied, will not be deemed foreign to the objects of this publication.

A tin lamp, of a cheap and simple, but altogether novel construction, and so formed, that, with proper attention to trimming, it will burn without smoke is placed under a tea kettle or boiler, set in a case of tin, and supported by legs. The legs are riveted into the case and of such length as to bring the bottom of the boiler within about two inches of the tops of the tubes of the lamp. The number and size of the tubes in the lamps are in proportion to the quantity of water it is wished to boil, and the speed with which it is wished to effect the boiling. The inventor has used from five to fourteen. Ten wicks of three eighths of an inch in diameter will boil three quarts of water in about thirty-five minutes.

A STEAMER, or vessel for cooking by steam, may likewise be set in a case as aforesaid, and put in operation by a lamp of the construction above alluded to. The vessel in which the steaming is performed may be of the shape and size of a common tin water pail, and fitted with a tight cover. It should have a false bottom, perforated with small holes, which can be put in or taken out of the vessel as occasion may require, and made to rest on knobs, or be supported otherwise within about an inch of the bottom. The meat, vegetables, or other substance to be cooked should be placed on this false bottom, the water (which need not exceed a pint,) poured in and boiled with the lamp as above, and the steam ascending through the holes in the false bottom will cook the food.

A vessel of suitable size, shape and dimensions may also be made of sheet iron, or other proper material, and placed in a case as mentioned for a tea kettle, or steamer, and the lamps applied for the purpose of *Frying*.

The following recommendations of the Lamp Tea Kettle will show that its utility does not rest merely in theory.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This may certify that the subscriber has for some months past made almost daily use of the Lamp Tea Kettle, invented by T. G. Fessenden, Esq. and that it fully answers his expectations. It will heat upwards of three quarts of water in between 40 and 50 minutes to a boiling temperature; the expense of oil is trifling, and by precluding the necessity of making a fire in warm weather, for the purpose of preparing tea or coffee for family use, it answers an excellent purpose in domestic economy.

Boston, August 3, 1824. JEREMIAH FITCH.

—

This may certify that the above Tea Kettle has for some time past, been used in my family with complete success, and is much approved as an article of domestic economy. It is attended with very little trouble, and requires no other fuel than a pint of oil per week, (amounting to six cents only) to boil the kettle once a day, containing three quarts of water, in the space of about 40 minutes.

Boston, Aug. 4, 1824. WM. W. CLAPP.

—

This may certify, that I have had one of Mr Fessenden's Lamp Kettles in operation for several weeks in my family—and it has fully answered my expectations; I deem it a valuable and economical article of domestic use and peculiarly useful and convenient in sickness, superseding, with many advantages the *Nurse Lamp*—We have boiled the kettle, holding more than three beer quarts, in less than 50 minutes, and preserved the water at a boiling temperature for twelve hours for less than a gill of oil.

FRANCIS YATES.

West Cambridge, August 8, 1824.

—

This certifies, that I have used Mr Fessenden's newly invented Lamp Tea Kettle for the last seven or eight months, and find that it fully answers every purpose that it was intended for. It requires but very little care or attention to keep it in order, and is attended with very little expense. A quart of oil will boil it once a day for a week, and keep the water scalding hot from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 in the evening, with occasionally filling up as I use out the water. I know of nothing so convenient in a bar room, or so economical in a private family in warm weather.

N B—The kettle that I use holds about three quarts and a pint. HEZEKIAH NEWTON.

Boston, August 9, 1824.

—

This may certify, that I have made use of the Lamp Tea Kettle, invented by Thomas G. Fessenden Esq. in my shop for the sale of Soda Water, No. 9, Market square, Boston, for about 4 months past, for the purpose of heating water, and keeping it at, or nearly at a boiling temperature; and find it to answer every purpose which I wished or expected, with a very trifling expenditure of oil; and I would therefore recommend it as an ecocomical implement, highly worthy of the attention of all, who wish to keep a small quantity of water constantly heated, at a very little expense.

Boston, August 9th, 1824. JOSEPH CARR.

—

The following directions for the use of Lamp Tea Kettles, &c. will be found *indispensable* to their successful operation.

The wicks should be of such a size as completely to fill the tubes, and at the same time slip up and down with facility. When new they should be wet with oil, and the surpluss oil wrung or pressed out before they are introduced into the tubes. Light the wicks, *before the lamp is put under the boiler*, & with the wire which is furnished with the apparatus elevate or depress them till they give a full blaze without any perceptible smoke. They will kindle with more readiness if their ends are touched with a little alcohol or spirits of turpentine, before the match or light is applied. After the lighted lamp is put under the boiler, if you perceive any appearance of smoke, or the flame should be attracted so as to touch or blacken the bottom of the boiler, put the wicks down a little in their sockets. It is always advisable to watch the wicks two or three minutes after the lamp is put under the boiler, for though it may not smoke at first, yet after the oil becomes a little warm it may be necessary to lower the wicks to prevent smoke. After the water begins to boil, all but one or two of the wicks may be extinguished by putting them down in their sockets, and the remainder will keep the water at the boiling temperature at a very small expense of oil.

It is well known to the inventor that boiling water by lamps has long been in use, but the apparatus has been expensive. Alcohol is sometimes used, but if burnt in a lamp of sufficient power to be of much effect in cooking, it will melt tin and sometimes take fire *en masse*, and burn with explosion. Besides oil is cheaper and much more efficacious. Dr Gorham observes, (*Elements of Chemistry, vol. I. page* 136) "Oil affords a greater heat than alcohol, but in the common lamp evolves a thick, disagreeable smoke." In lamps of the kind above mentioned, the inconvenience arising from the evolution of smoke, by a little attention is entirely obviated.

The lamp apparatus above mentioned has some advantages over portable furnaces and other kinds of apparatus, in which wood or coal is used for fuel. The lamp apparatus may be used in an apartment without a fire place, while the furnace must be placed in the open air, a fire place, or some other place from which

the smoke and carbonic acid gas may escape, which would otherwise not only be disagreeable, but dangerous to life. When wood or coal is used, the fire needs constant attention, and fresh supplies of fuel are needed frequently. But in the lamp apparatus, when the lamp is once filled with good oil, and properly trimmed, it will burn without necessity for further attention ten or twelve hours at least. From the constant, gentle and equable heat, which the lamp affords, it is much superior to any furnace or cooking stove for making soup or cooking by steam; and if, after the water begins to boil, care be taken to extinguish all the wicks, except barely those which are necessary to continue the ebullition, we believe there is no other way by which provisions in small quantities can be cooked so well, and with so much regard to economy. It is likewise thought to be well calculated and is intended for creating steam in hot houses, steaming clothes for washing, bleaching, &c. &c.

The Inventor has lodged a petition and specification for a patent of his invention in the Patent Office, at Washington, and now repeats his caution, formerly published, to those who would not render themselves liable to the penalties of the Patent Law, not to make, use, nor vend any apparatus, like the above described, without his licence.

☞Orders for the Lamp Tea Kettle, Lamp Steamer, &c. may be given at the New England Farmer Office, at the corner of Congress and Lindall-streets, (six doors from the Post Office) Boston, or may be left at the shops of William Howe, No. 7, Marshall's Lane, Ambrose Blaney, Cambridge-street, near the City Mills, or Moses Pond jr. No. 25, Merchant's Row. No other persons are authorized to manufacture any of the abovementioned implements.

Banks in Rhode Island.—From the annual returns presented to the General Assembly on Friday last, it appears there are now 43 Banks in operation in that State. Several petitions for new Banks are now pending before the General Assembly. The number of *towns* in this state is only 31.

Connecticut.—A large portion of the Message of the Governor of Connecticut to the Legislature of that State, now in session, recommends the promotion of inland navigation. It encourages the attempts to make the Connecticut navigable—speaks of a Canal to draw the trade of Berkshire County—and hints at opening communications between the Eastern Rivers of the state and Providence River.

Manufacture of Opium.—Dr. Webster Lewis, of Lewisburg, Penn. lately read a paper before the Harrisburg Medical Society on the Cultivation of the Papaver Somniferum, and transmitted a specimen of opium, manufactured by himself, equal to the best foreign opium of the shops.

Earthquake at Algiers.—On the 2d of March a violent earthquake occurred on the Barbary coast nearly destroying the town of Belida. A Mosque, two coffee houses, and five dwelling houses, were the only buildings left standing, and almost the whole population, consisting of 10,000, perished.

Satin Gauze Handkerchiefs, Belt Ribbons, &c.

QUINCY TUFTS,

No. 83, Washington-street,

HAS received per William-&-Henry.

Elegant Satin Stripe Gauze Hdkfs.; Zelas do.; Merino Points and Indispensables; Belt Ribbons and Mohair Belts; Gimp Trimmings; Pippings; Chenells and Rolio Cords; Fancy Buttons; Rosettes and Silk Frogs; green Gauze Veils; brown Satin Ribbons; superior black Silk Vestings; brown Linen Cambric; ladies' black Raw Silk Hose; men's Kid, brown thread and Linen Gloves; ladies' Kid, brown Cambric, and Horse-skin Gloves; Children's long Kid Gloves and Mitts; Fans; Steel Busks; Elastic Garters; Hooks and Eyes, &c.

Also, just received, white double chain Checked Muslins, a new and superb article for gentlemen's Cravats. On hand, best blue Nankeens, Nankin Dye; superior black Canton and Nankin Crapes, 20 and 32 tale, in half pieces. May 20

The Improved Durham Short Horned Bull ADMIRAL, *and the Herefordshire Bull* SIR ISAAC.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society will let out, upon reasonable terms, the above named imported animals. They were purchased and presented to the Society by Admiral Coffin for the benefit of his native state. Reliance may be placed on the purity of the stock. The Calves of Admiral have proved very fine. He is now four weeks old, and is on the farm of E. H. DERBY, Esq. at Salem. His term will expire there the 16th of August, after which he may be had for one year, in any other county.

The Hereford Bull is two years old,—is now on the farm of JOHN PRINCE, Esq. Roxbury. His term will expire on the 12th July. Any person wishing him at an earlier period will be accommodated. They are both very gentle and fine-tempered. The stock of Admiral are peculiarly calculated for the *Stall* and *Dairy*. The Hereford breed have sometimes carried prizes in England against the "Short Horns," as *Beef Cattle*.—They are also admirable *Draught* cattle, and esteemed good for the *Dairy*.

The terms will be reasonable and advantageous to the persons who shall take them for one year, and take good care of them, as the great object of the Trustees is to give an opportunity of crossing our native breeds under the hope of improving them.—For terms apply to JOHN LOWELL, or JOHN PRINCE, Esq. Roxbury.

Roxbury, May 1825.

Pope's Threshing Machine.

THE following Certificates have been received by the Proprietor of this machine, which are presented to the Agricultural community, for the purpose of confirming the representation heretofore made of its usefulness and capacity.

Tree Hill, near Richmond, 24th Sept. 1824.

This is to certify, that one of Pope's Patent Threshing Machines (made in Washington,) for Threshing Wheat, has this season threshed out my Crop, consisting of about twelve hundred bushels, and it will get out, with two mules, eighty bushels per day, it having done this for three days in succession, from purple straw above the ordinary growth (from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 feet long)—and when worked by the hour, it got out 11 bushels, as I am informed by the overseer and others who were present. This machine requires less force to work it than any other I have seen. J.M.SELDEN.

The following letter from Maj. Russ, of Farmington, shows the rapidity with which grain may be threshed by this celebrated machine.

Farmington, Feb. 7, 1825.

MR POPE: SIR—In using your threshing machine, worked by two horses, and attended by five hands, I obtained the following results:

On Saturday commenced threshing oats at half past eight, and left off at quarter past eleven A. M.; in the afternoon, began at two, left off at six: in all, six hours forty-five minutes; quantity threshed, one hundred and fifty-one bushels.

On Monday, threshed from nine to half past twelve P. M.; threshed from forty-five minutes past two to a quarter past six; seven hours; quantity threshed, two hundred and three bushels.

On Tuesday, threshed two and a half hours in the forenoon, three and a half hours in the afternoon; six hours; quantity threshed, one hundred and twenty-six bushels, principally of oats which were MOWED *and not bound in bundles.*

On Wednesday, threshed seven hours and twenty-five minutes: quantity not precisely ascertained, on account of the mistake of those employed in measuring, but supposed to be some short of two hundred bushels.

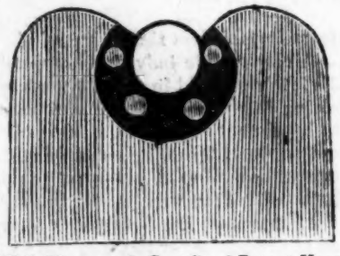
I also threshed about sixty bushels of rye of two kinds, about seventy bushels wheat, but owing to the interruption and necessary delay of clearing away the grain, to keep the different kinds separate, I am unable to be particular as to exact time, with the exception of forty four bushels wheat, which was threshed in two hours and forty minutes. All the aforesaid labour was performed in six days. The different kinds of grain were threshed I think, cleaner and better, than in the usual mode with flails.

I am well pleased with your machine; think it a valuable improvement; and can well recommend it accordingly. Yours respectfully, J. RUSS.

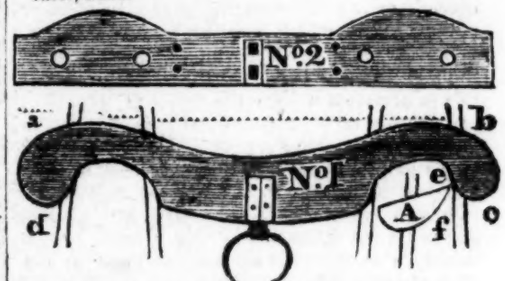
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 108 State Street, up stairs, sign of the Golden Plough

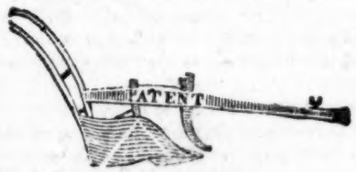
J. R. NEWELL, Proprietor, offers for sale an extensive assortment of Garden and Agricultural Implements, viz.



BISBEE'S Warranted, Cast Steel Patent Hoes.
WRIGHT'S best German steel do. and Shovels.
PICKERING'S improved Tree Brush, for destroying caterpillars.



MEARS' Improved Patent Ox Yokes.



HOWARD'S Improved Cast & Wrought Iron Ploughs.
TICE & NIXON'S Patent Cast Iron do.
with a general assortment of common ploughs.
WILLIS' improved perpendicular and horizontal Straw Cutter.

CAM'S warranted cast steel English Scythes.
DUDLEY'S warranted steel back do.
100 dozen GOODYEAR'S best spring steel Manure and Hay Forks.—With a great variety of agricultural and garden implements.
CURTIS' improved patent lever Churn.
Just received—
A few improved Philadelphia Churns—Common do.
Likewise, an invoice of well assorted Cooking Furnaces
WILLIS' improved Patent Window-Blind Fastenings, with hinges to match.
Grindstone Cranks, with friction rollers.
For sale as above—
POPE'S Threshing Machine, or the right of using the same for towns or counties.

JUST received from Holland, and for sale at No. 4, Central Wharf, up stairs, an invoice of garden seeds, selected and put up by Van Oukerke en Van Emmerik—consisting of Mangel Wurtzel; Red Beet; Early Peas; String Beans; Short Top scarlet Radish; Red and White Turnip do.; Ruta Baga; white and silvery Onions, ; early and late Cauliflower; Red and White Brocoli; Early York, Sugar Loaf, Red & Green Savoy Cabbage; Tennis ball; White and Dutch Lettuce. tf. April 8

THE COCOA NUT.

The following article, contained in the 'official paper of Santiago de Cuba,' of 9th March last, appeared to us proper to be translated for our readers.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Important discoveries in the quality of the Cocoa Nut.—A respectable lady inhabitant of Cumana, who lately arrived in this city, has given the following information to the President of the Royal Patriotic Society of Cuba.

'A maid servant, through forgetfulness, left a marble mortar in a tub of cocoa nut juice, into which the oil of the said fruit had been extracted. After many days' diligent search, it was found at the bottom of the tub, but to their great surprise, as soft as wax which had been heated at the fire, and the upper part nearly united. The softness which the marble had acquired, assisted in restoring it to its former natural shape, which it preserved having obtained its usual hardness on being exposed to the air. The President of the Society thought this information worthy the minutest attention, and consequently prepared the cocoa nut juice in the manner above stated, which he emptied into a glazed earthen vessel and placed therein a slab of marble, stained with ink, and much injured at spots, which in progress of time had destroyed the whiteness of the marble. This was done on the 24th of February, and on the 27th the slab was removed perfectly clean, the stains entirely effaced, and the whole bearing evident signs of the powerful action of the liquid. The success attendant on this first experiment induced the President of the Society to conceive the probability that the dissolvent quality of this liquid could be extended to metals; to ascertain this he threw into the liquid a piece of silver, (which from use had acquired the colour of lead) one of copper that had become very black, the lock of a pistol covered with oxyd, and a pair of iron compasses in the same state. All these articles, at the expiration of 24 hours, were taken from the juice perfectly clean, and restored to their former colour, although without polish, which, however, was soon given to them, by washing them in water in which powder of hartshorn had been dissolved, and when dry rubbing them with a brush. These experiments were exhibited by the President to many of the members of the Society and other persons whose curiosity had led them to witness the trial.

It must be observed, that on the tenth day after the immersion of the marble, it had not begun to exhibit that softness which was expected, from the veracity and good sense of the person who first gave the information, and was an eye witness to the results.

The Dogs of Lisle.—Dogs are exceedingly useful in the Low Country, and it is not rare to meet, whether at Tournay, or at Maubeuge, heavy carriages drawn by them. Such is the strength and swiftness of those raised in that country, that they even excel horses in the race, of which we are about to mention an instance.

John Richard Caribouffe a rich butcher of Lisle, in Flanders, had six dogs of an extraordinary breed, uncommonly large, with voice as loud as that of bulls, and with such strength that they carried with ease several butts of wine upon a dray. A mad bull could not intimidate them: they attacked him in front, and annoyed him until he retired from the field.

Celebrated for their strength and celerity, the dogs of Caribouffe became in general repute. As he was driving them one morning in his calash, he fell in on the road with the Prince de Ligne's carriage; and animating his dogs, he passed and repassed repeatedly his highness' carriage for upwards of two hundred yards.—Astonished to see horses outrun by dogs, the Prince inquired of the butcher if they could perform as well for the space of half a league.

Quite elated at having attracted the notice of the Prince, the butcher answered that half a league was a mere trifle; that his dogs could travel full gallop over a much greater distance, and if he wished, he would bet a hundred louis that they would beat the Prince's horses for a distance of three leagues. The challenge was accepted, and on the day appointed it is needless to say that an immense multitude from all parts of the country repaired to the scene of this singular spectacle.

Having well fed his six dogs, Caribouffe was punctual at the rendezvous; and at the appointed signal, started with the Prince's equerry, who drove a phæton, drawn by six elegant horses. The butcher, notwithstanding his corpulence, quickly passed in his calash the mettlesome horses, and arrived at Tournay fifteen minutes before his antagonist, thus gaining two thousand four hundred livres in less than an hour.

While men extol such exploits, they should not abuse the faithful animals that perform them; yet, in Paris, you frequently see them panting and exhausted with carrying weights far beyond their strength.—*L'Histoire des Chiens Celebres.*

Singular Bear Fight.—A short time since, a couple of young men were taking a Sunday's walk in the back woods of Sheshequin, when they chanced to meet an old bear and her cub. The young heroes held a counsel of war and determined to give chase to, and attack them. Accordingly they stripped themselves for the affray, and each armed with a club started for the bears: they soon overhauled the young one and dispatched it, but its hideous cries called the old one to its assistance, and the young men were obliged to prepare for the attack. The old bear, when within a couple of rods, raised upon her hind feet, and with her mouth wide open, frothing and foaming, continued to advance. They guarded themselves, and a severe and doubtful struggle of 15 or 20 minutes ensued: during the whole of which time they were unable to touch her head with their clubs, so completely did she parry every blow with her fore feet, and it was not until she wheeled to retreat that they were able to level a blow across her nose which brought her down, when they were able to dispatch her. This singular and courageous act will do the young men honour; had the deceased Putnam been present, he could not have done more; and his famed wolf hunt scarcely surpasses the Sheshequin Bear fight.

Meadsville Aurora.

Religion.—It is a disgrace to religion, says Dr Scott, to imagine that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe exactor of pensive looks and solemn faces.

MR WILLIAMS' CELEBRATED HORSE

ROMAN.

ROMAN— { Childers, Squint, Snake, Marske, Blacklegs, Eclipse, Spelitta, King Fergus' Tuling's Polly, Hambletonian, Highflyer Mare, } { Camillus, Faith, } { Leon Forte, Eagle, Tambarine, Trumpeter, Crane, Highflyer, Middlesex, Snap, [dolphin Miss Cleveland, Regulus by Godolphin, Bay Bolling's Son, Childers' Mare.

THIS celebrated horse was purchased of the Earl of Warwick, in March last, by Mr Charles Williams, of Boston, at present residing in London. He is a beautiful bay with black legs, and not a white hair, stands 15 hands 2 or 3 inches, and is the best bred and most powerful blood horse ever sent to this country. He has great bone, fine action, and excellent temper, and has proved himself one of the fleetest and most powerful horses in England. For walking, trotting, and racing, he is unrivalled. He won at Marpeth, beating Young Windall, Cottage Girl, Fannus, Young Glendall and four others; and, two days after, again beat Young Glendall, Shepherd, and a Bucephalus filly.—At Carlisle, he beat Jack Tar and Munito; and at Middleham, he won a sweepstake against Antonio, Rosary, Lightning, Little Thomas, and Carfacaratadaddera. At New Castle, he won the King's plate, 4 miles, beating Awful, Boroughman, and Lightning; and at York, won a match against Pacha. Again at Middleham he won a sweepstake, beating Shylock and Trim. At Beverly he won the gold cup, beating the Fyldemar filly, Phœnix, and Ethelinda.

ROMAN was bred by Mr Riddell. He was got by Camillus (the best blood in England,) the son of Hambletonian, who, in 1779, won 100,000*l.* at Newmarket, in the great match against Diamond. King Fergus, the sire of Hambletonian, was the son of Eclipse, for whom his owner, O'Kelly, refused 16,000*l.* Through his dam, Leon Forte, he (Roman) is descended from Tambarine—Crane by Highflyer, who never paid forfeit, and was never beaten, and from Regulus, the Godolphin, and Childers. His pedigree has been traced in the stud-book of the Clerk of the Newmarket course through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England, without a single cross of inferiour blood. Extract from the stud-book:—

"ROMAN, late property of the Earl of Warwick, by Camillus, dam, Leon Forte. Leon Forte was bred by Mr Watt, in 1808, got by Eagle; her dam, Tambarine, by Trumpeter,—Crane by Highflyer.—Middlesex by Snap, Miss Cleveland by Regulus,—1815, bay colt, Roman, by Camillus, Mr. RIDDELL."

Performances in 1819—5 *prizes.* At 4 years old—50gs. at Middleham, King's plate of 100gs. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 100gs. at York, 100*l.* at Doncaster, and 68*l.* 18*s.* at Richmond,—beating Antonio, Rosary, Lightning, Carfacaratadadders, and Little Thomas, 2 miles—Awful, Boroughman, and Lightning, 4 miles—Pacha by Selim, 2 miles."

"*Performances in* 1820—4 *prizes.* At 4 years old, 45gs. at Middleham, gold cup at Beverly, 70gs. at Cheltenham, and gold cup at Hereford,—beating Pawlowitz, b. f. by Thunderbolt, Cottage Girl, Cambyses, and Wildboy, 3 miles—Phœnix, Ethelinda, ch. f. by Fyldemar, 2 miles—Thyrsis and Charming Molly, 3 miles—Shylock and Trim, 1 1-2 miles."

ROMAN will cover the present season at the subscriber's farm in Northborough, county of Worcester.

Terms—$20 for the season, the money to be paid previous to taking away the mares.

STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

Northborough, Mass. April 2, 1825.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☞Published every Friday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.